

to liave Lucien and Jerome with them. An attempt was made to communicate with the Einperor, but the letters were intercepted by the English.¹ The failure of the insurrection of Mina in Mexico in 1817 ruined their hopes. Some of the Generals, such as Clausel and Grouchy, returned eventually to France to enjoy rank and honor, while others remained in America, with no other result than as has been said of the members of another nationality there, to lie down in death to make a green spot in the prairies.²

The statesmen of France, distinguished as they were, certainly did not rise to a level with the situation either in 1814 or in 1815. In 1814, it is true, they were almost stunned by the crash of the Empire, and little as they foresaw the restoration of the Bourbons, still less could they have anticipated the extraordinary follies which were to be perpetrated. In 1815 there was less excuse for their helplessness, and, overawed as they were by the mass of foes which was pouring on them to complete the disaster of Waterloo, still it is disappointing to find that there was no one to seize the helm of power, and, confronting the Allies, to stipulate proper terms for France, and for the brave men who had fought for her. The steady Davoust was there with his 100,000 men to add weight to their language, and the total helplessness of the older line of the Bourbons had been too evidently displayed to make their return a certainty, so that there is no reason to doubt that a firm-hearted patriot might have saved France from much of the degradation and loss inflicted on her when once the Allies had again got her at their mercy.

¹ Croker's *Correspondence*, vol. i. p. 88.

² See *Noroius*, p. 753; *Lucien Bonaparte*, by lung, tome iii. pp. 380-382;

and *histoire da l'ex-Garde* (Paris, Dolaunay, 1821).

The celebrated reply of the Guard at Waterloo to the English demand for surrender, "La Garde meurt et ne se rend pas," was attributed to Cam-bronne, a rough old veteran, about the last man to use such a phrase, and who indeed was himself taken prisoner. Cambronne denied using the words, substituting a worse sentence. In 1845 it was claimed for General Michel by his sons, but on doubtful ground. During the siege of Sébastopol the third Napoleon sent his Guard to the Crimea, but ordered that they were not to be employed in the exhausting work of the trenches. This naturally gave rise to complaints, and some wag of the army wrote on the huts of the Guard, "La Garde (de) meurt ici, et ne se rend x>as (M/X tranches)." See also "Wouters* *Annales*, p. 978, note; *Thiers*, tome xx. p. 248; *Dorsey Oar drier*, p. 381.